



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

WINTER BARLEY.

There is a variety of barley cultivated in and around the Niagara District in Canada, and some of the Western States, called Winter Barley. This variety is sown from the first of August to the middle of September, and when put upon suitable ground, lives well through the winter and yields a good crop the following summer, the same as winter wheat does. We have never seen this variety growing, and can therefore speak only from the accounts that we read in the agricultural journals of the day.

Perhaps it may not seem wise to bring this subject before the farmers of Maine, as they have generally been so unsuccessful in the cultivation of winter grain. Yet we always have been, and still are, strong in the faith, if the weevil would let us alone, we could, by care in selecting soil well drained, succeed in the culture of winter wheat as often as other people do.

So we venture to "post you up" in the subject of winter barley, so far as reliable information can be obtained from sources where it has been cultivated. Peradventure some of our farmers may give it a trial.

We have been interested in reading a communication from Chas. Chapman of Ottawa, (Canada), to the Canadian Board of Agriculture, which we find published in the July number of the Canadian Agriculturist.

It seems that Mr. Chapman has been experimenting on what he considers a new variety of winter barley which fell into his hands. Whether it is really so, or whether it is only the same variety of winter barley that others cultivate, changed a little in appearance by more careful garden-like culture, we are not able to say. We will, however, extract from his communication such parts as are most essential for us to know.

"My attention," says he, "was drawn to a remarkable plant of barley (a single one) growing in a cottage garden in England, in the autumn of 1851, and I brought it with me to Canada in the fall of that year. The amount of ear in the plant was 56, and on examination they proved to be 5-rowed, very strong in the straw, and averaged nearly 70 grains each. In the spring of 1852 I sowed a part of it, and although it produced an unprecedented amount of fodder, it never produced an ear. In the fall of the same year I sowed some more, and was much gratified to find in the spring a fine healthy crop, and on July 11th it was ripe and cut, and as good in quality as the parent plant. Since then I have been trying it in all the forms that suggested themselves to me—as to its hardiness—the best time of sowing it—the proper quantity of seed—soil best adapted to it—and whether it varied in its habits in regard to soil or productiveness—each year's sowing being of the previous year's yield. During all that time it never failed once when sown on land fitting for it, and at the proper time; but when sown late on sand, it has been killed; when sown on pretty stiff land, well tilled, as in fact it should be for fall wheat, any time from the middle of August to the 10th of September, the winter has never injured it, and it retained all the characteristics of the first plant. It ripens ten days in advance of fall wheat, and its vigor of growth is wonderful; for from its manner of shooting, the average of ears from each plant is not less than 50, containing at least 60 grains—a far greater number being produced where the plant had more room. I have generally sown it in drills 15 inches apart, and the seed 3 inches in the drill. * * * I commenced to sow on the 9th of August and continued, at frequent intervals, until the 9th of Sept. By adopting the above mentioned distances, the exact amount sown was 6 lbs. to the acre, or little less than a gallon."

In regard to the quality of the grain, Mr. Chapman says, "It has a remarkable thin skin and a rice-shaped grain, which will greatly increase its value to those who would manipulate it into port and pearl barley." He also says: "Since I have grown it, I have not seen a single plant, ear or grain injured by any insect or blight, and so far as my observation goes, it is the safest and most profitable grain crop that can be grown in Canada, within, of course, certain limits."

We will here give Mr. C.'s mode of sowing his barley in drills. It may be a good hint to some of our readers who may wish to sow this or other grain in drills, and who cannot obtain a proper grain drill to do it with, but can obtain one of the little hand drills:

"I took a piece of wood about 6 feet long, 6 inches wide and 2 thick, and bored that with an auger at the distance that I want the drills apart—say 15 inches. Into these holes I put a pair of train chafes and a pair of handles, and a couple of pins through the three where they intersected, and the whole affair was done. With a boy to lead the horse and a man to hold the handles, it is surprising how soon and how easily an acre can be marked out."

One of the barrow-shaped seed sowing machines may be used, and a man can go over an acre with ease to himself in four hours, and deposit the grain with almost mathematical certainty.

CHURNING BY WATER-POWER.

Our Province neighbors are by no means backward in the adoption of labor-saving appliances in farming operations, wherever it can be done to practical advantage. The Woodstock Sentinel describes the application of water-power upon the farm of Mr. C. Conolly of Jacksonville, N. B., as follows:

"Damming up a small stream which ran through his farm, he put up a small building with a centre vent wheel, and here he has his power and facilities for a great variety of farm

and dairy operations. A barrel of cream is churned into butter in a few moments, while the attendant may occupy her time as she will, relieved from all the usual labor, and nearly all the usual care. The pond formed by the dam adds at once to the beauty of the farm, and affords an excellent place of resort for the well-to-do portion of the family. A visit to Mr. Conolly's very neat and picturesque farm will repay not only any one who wishes to meet a cordial reception from one of nature's true nobility, and enjoy an hour or more in strolling about a well-cultivated farm, but particularly other farmers and their wives, who can but be pleased at, and convinced of the desirability of, the operations of the labor-saving facilities above mentioned, and be delighted with the cool, delicious neatness of Mrs. Conolly's dairy."

FARMING IN THE PROVINCES.

The St. John Morning News is publishing a series of articles on "New Brunswick as a Farming and Business Country," in which the agricultural capabilities of the Province are contrasted with other countries. The following statement from Prof. Johnson's work is quoted:

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER IMPERIAL ACRE.			
State of New York. New Brunswick.			
Wheat,	12 bushels.	12 bushels.	20 bushels.
Barley,	10 "	10 "	20 "
Oats,	28 "	28 "	34 "
Rye,	14 "	14 "	204 "
Buckwheat,	14 "	14 "	332 "
Indian Corn,	25 "	25 "	412 "
Potatoes,	90 "	90 "	226 "
Turnips,	88 "	88 "	460 "
Hay,	1 tons.	1 tons.	1 tons.

PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF			
Western Canada. Ohio. New Brunswick.			
Wheat,	123 bushels.	124 bushels.	173 bushels.
Barley,	173 "	24 "	27 "
Oats,	242 "	323 "	33 "
Rye,	111 "	191 "	18 "
Indian Corn,	212 "	212 "	364 "
Buckwheat,	163 "	204 "	28 "
Potatoes,	81 "	691 "	204 "
Hay,	1 tons.	1 tons.	1 tons.

This looks pretty well on paper for our Provincial neighbors, but we are hardly convinced of their superiority over the States agriculturally. In the article of potatoes we are inclined to believe they equal, if not exceed, the product here at the same cost. In most other productions, we doubt it.

For the Maine Farmer.

HOOF AIL.

Mr. Editor:—I have a very valuable cow that has the hoof ail in one of her hind feet. On the ball, so much so that she can hardly walk on it. If you know of any remedy for it, or method to take to cure it, please inform me. By so doing you will confer a great favor.

Yours respectfully, JOHN KENT.

North Haven, June 29, 1860.

NOTE. We should drive the cow, if it were convenient, to a blacksmith's shop, put her into the stocks, where oxen are shod, and confine her foot so as to be able to pare the long hoof down to its proper dimensions. The diseased part should then be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water, any dead or ragged shell of the hoof cut away and the whole extent of the sore examined. After being cleaned, wash the diseased part thoroughly in a solution of blue vitriol in water, of strength of, say, one ounce to a pint. If you can repeat this cleansing and washing once per day it will be well. We have sometimes, when it was difficult to measure the amount, put a solution of the vitriol into a pail or trough and let the animal stand with the diseased foot or feet in it. If it is desirable for the animal to run out, some tar or pitch might be swabbed on to the sore part, which will keep out the dirt, and by its stimulating action, help heal the trouble. Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

MILK PRODUCT.

Massachusetts must knock under to Maine. We have seen nothing to compare with the product of Mr. S. L. G. of Saco; his medium size Ayrshire cow yielding 464 lbs. of good milk daily, on grass feed only. We have known Jersey cows that yielded milk, 35 per cent. of which was cream, as taken from the cow, but this was on the best of feed. We have also known Devon cows that yielded milk, four quarts of which would make a pound of butter, (as it was said,) but we have not known any that come quite up to Secretary G.'s Ayrshire cow. All these things are of the fine animals of the imported breeds. It is also said that they sometimes bring with them disease and death in the form of pleuro pneumonia. Our State has already been taxed \$100,000 by reason of the panic growing out of this, but since the commissioners have left off killing well cattle, the others have gone to pasture, and concluded to be sick no more. P.

Essex Co., Mass., July 4, 1860.

NOTE. Our friend S. L. G. has kindly given the quantity of milk furnished by his cow, according to the steelyards. We hope he will next give us the quality of it as fairly tested by the Lactometer. Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

REMARKABLE PRECOCITY.

Mr. Editor:—I have a heifer calf—half Devon and half native bred—which was calved on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1859. On the 29th day of April, 1860—the heifer being only fourteen months and two days old—she herself had a bull calf. She has done as well as cows commonly do. The calf is of usual size, and has done as well as any calf. The heifer gives more milk than is necessary for the calf.

If the above remarkable case can be beat in this State, or any other, I should like to know it. MATTHEW RITCHIE.

East Corinth, July 9th, 1860.

KEY BY D. A. RAMELLE, CANAAN, N.W.			
Nov. 22, 1859,	7 inches.	Jan. 15, 1860,	2 inches.
Dec. 4, "	8 "	Feb. 1, "	2 "
Dec. 10, "	10 "	Mar. 10, "	4 "
Dec. 18, "	12 "	Apr. 19, "	6 "
Dec. 26, "	14 "	May 22, "	8 "
Dec. 29, "	16 "	June 22, "	10 "
Jan. 4, 1860,	18 "	July 2, "	12 "
Jan. 12, "	20 "	Aug. 6, "	14 "
Making 8 feet 5 inches.			

LOUIS PARRIS. Messrs. E. & D. A. Ramondel raised in their garden, in Canaan, a parsnip 8 feet 7 inches long. A SUBSCRIBER.

WOOL TABLE.

We may be a little late with the following very good and convenient plan of a wool table for this year's clip, but it may give some of our wool-growers an idea which they can put in practice another season. It is copied from the Country Gentleman.

Ess. Co. Gent.—I send you a description of a wool table we have been using several years with satisfaction. It consists of four boards, six feet long and one foot wide, with the exception of the board for the bottom of the box, which is ten inches. This is large enough for Merino fleeces weighing four to six pounds; twelve inches would be sufficient for the largest coarse-wooled fleeces. These are laid on two pieces of three by five scantling, three feet ten inches long, and the first (A.) and the third one, (B.) Fig. 1, (the bottom of the box,) are nailed; the other two boards (C. C.) are fastened to B. with hinges. D. is a piece of board nailed at the end of B. to bring the sides of the box (C. C.) against, which are held there by catches.

It is supported by four legs which are movable, and when stored away, occupies but little space. The twine is passed up through the bottom of the box near D., and across the bottom in grooves, so that the wool will not disturb them, and fastened by drawing them down in notches made with the saw. The dotted lines show the grooves. In using, the fleece is laid on in the usual way, and the sides rolled together; then the sides of the box are raised and held by the catches, (forming a box;) the fleece is then rolled so as to leave the shoulder exposed to view, and tied; the catches are then raised, and the sides of the box dropped, leaving the fleece at liberty on top of the table.

The advantages of this table over those commonly used with a box at the side, are, the box at the side is in the way when rolling the fleece; it saves the trouble of working the fleece in and out of the box, besides often tearing it, and is much easier to construct, and less expensive. Catherine, N. Y. M.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

FIG. 16.

FIG. 17.

FIG. 18.

FIG. 19.

FIG. 20.

dryness before morning. Then it will be, perhaps, not quite dry enough to get in, but still, needing only airing in the sun till again warmed through to be ready to be heaped together to "wait for the wagon."

With this view of hay-making, benefits of hay-cakes are evident. Cotton cloth is exceedingly permeable to air if it is not wet, and when wet quite impervious to air, and also nearly so to water, as evinced by our cotton umbrellas. So that a cap which will shed water sufficiently in case it rains, to carry it away from the centre of the cake, is not only a defense against rain, but it promotes this curing in the cake on fair nights, as the cooling probably does not take place so rapidly, and the outside is free from dew.

CLOVER HAY. In curing clover, a process like the one described is emphatically necessary. If clover gets too dry, three-quarters of its value is lost, and curing in the cake or in large masses is the only way to secure good clover hay. This is not only because the leaves turn black and drop off, but because a fermentation goes on in the plant, when it loses its water gradually, and this renders the fibre more digestible and sweeter, and the insipid juices if not dried up are not liable to change, but retain their fragrance and flavor for a very long time. The same is true of all other forage crops used as hay, but of few, if any, to the same extent as clover.

HAY CARTS ought to be strong, low, light, spacious, and broad based. Strong and durable on every account: low, because the load is very bulky; light, if it is low, because the lowness of the load will not need weight in the cart or wagon to prevent its being top-heavy; broad based, to give still greater security in going over rough land or siding places. The axles should be at least of the greatest width allowed by law.

LOAD COVERS are very convenient in cases where loads of hay are to be transported far. For instance—in getting hay home from distant meadows, or taking it to market. They are made of cotton cloth, bound with cord, and in shape oblong, with the corners cut out. They need not cover the sides much, only enough to shed the water well.

SUMMER PRUNING—FRUIT TREES.

A correspondent of the Rural American says: "I have trimmed at various seasons, and am satisfied that, for several seasons, summer trimming is the best. If you trim in the winter, and before the leaves are fully out in the spring, your trees will throw out innumerable suckers to compensate for the limbs that have been trimmed away. The stump of the limb becomes dried and cracked, and will take as long again to heal over as one of the same size, on the same tree, cut off in June or July. If the tops of your trees are dying (as many are at the present time), thin them in the winter, and you will have plenty of young limbs in a year or two, provided the body of the tree is in a growing state. If you trim in June, be careful, for the bark is then loose. When you trim, whether in summer or winter, for convenience's sake leave your axe on the wood-pile, or ask some one to hide it from you. There is nothing that 'starts my dander' sooner than to see a man cutting and slashing his trees with an axe, unless it is to see a miserable laborer, man or boy, killing insectivorous birds."

On the same subject, the Connecticut Telegraph says:—"It is a pretty well established fact that apple trees—and we would add pear trees—pruned from the middle of July to the middle of August sustain the operation with much more advantage than if pruned at any other period of the year. If pruned at this time, the wound will heal over, and make what surgeons would say of a properly amputated arm or leg, a handsome stump. If the branches be lopped in winter or spring, the stump generally leaves a perpetual scar; and if after the sap has commenced flowing, a bare bone is left, as is projecting from the living parts of the tree, and remaining there until it rots away, when frequently the decay continues as a sort of gangrene, into the very heart of the tree, much to its injury. Who has not observed this in his experience?"

FARMING, AS A WHOLE, DOES PAY.

"One swallow does not make a summer," and a single case of success in tilling the soil does not prove that farming pays. The average condition of our farming population is doubtless the best evidence of the reward of husbandry. At the last census, there were, in the State of Maine, about 28,000 farms, generally occupied by their owners, who cultivated, on an average, about 50 acres each. The value of these farms, with the stock and stock, was estimated at about \$80,000,000. This is an average of \$3,500 to every farmer or investor in his business, to say nothing of the sums in bank stocks, western lands, railroads, and other enterprises. The products of these farms, consisting of hay, grain, roots, slaughtered animals, butter, cheese, home manufactures, etc., was estimated at about \$20,000,000. The philosophy of the thing is simple. Grass cut with the dew on is longer drying than otherwise, and it is not so good either. Living grass will not absorb water through its leaves. This we believe to be a settled principle. Water is absorbed by the roots and passed out through the leaves. But very soon after grass is dead and partially dry it will absorb water, hence it is well while to have the grass as free from water as possible when it is cut. When cut with the dew off it needs much less turning—in fact, we know some good farmers who do not turn their hay at all unless it will cut over two tons to the acre. They even cut it with a machine which they spread very evenly, then rake it up in winrows with a revolving horse-rake at about half-past two or three o'clock, and have it rolled together and capped by half-past four certainly. Thus the grass is thoroughly wilted and hot when put up, and the top part quite dry enough; the curing process goes on all night.

How this happens is on this wise: When the hay is cooked up it is all warm; part of it is quite dry, the rest in a state to part with its water readily. The drying goes on as long as the warmth continues, simply as any other warm moist thing dries; but when it has cooled down, the driest part of the hay absorbs moisture from the less dry, and thus the curing goes on, and the whole mass becomes of an even degree of

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

The slow and unequal germination of seeds the past spring, has caused much complaint among the tillers of the soil. The seedsmen and the drouth have alike been censured, when perhaps neither were really to blame. The want of success in the starting of vegetation arises often from bad management, than from badness of seeds and seasons. Cultivators are not always adepts in their business. They too rarely study the nature of plants. They expect success in planting as a matter of course, forgetful that in other pursuits men learn by experience. A mistake often committed by superficial gardeners and florists, is the putting of the seeds of tender annuals into the cold ground too early in the spring. The frozen earth does not yield instantly to the warmth of solar influences. Little by little, impressions are made upon its bare bosom, and only by the repeated action of dew and rain, wind and sun, is the lifeless surface fitted for the reception of the less hardy seeds. Perfectly hardy annuals may be sown late in the autumn or early in the spring, but some seeds will rot if planted thus. We remember hearing a gentleman recently call for "some turnip seed that would grow," remarking to the seedsmen that which he purchased of him early in the spring did not come up. "If I put you up some of the same package now," was the seedsmen's sensible reply, "you will have no further trouble."

The seedsmen knew by experience that the fault was not in the seed, but in the manner of its planting. The goodness of the seed had been proved by the number of seeds which out of a given quantity under favorable circumstances had grown and become plants, and this is the surest test of seeds, though according to recent experiments in Germany, specific weight has something to do with their reliability. The best formed seeds are usually the heaviest, and the heaviest seeds produce the strongest plants. In general, the heaviest seeds are those which contain the most starch, and the lightest those which contain the most oil or air. Shining seeds are, with few exceptions, heavier than water, whether like the cabbage they abound in oil, or like the cereals in starch. Seeds which are lighter than water require a longer time to germinate than those which are heavier. Some seeds lose weight by age. Perfect seeds of the melon and gourd at first will sink in water, but at the end of the sixth year half of them will float without becoming bad. It is a well known fact that seeds kept a few years of the cucumber and melon bear more female flowers than younger seeds, and are consequently more prolific. Therefore, trying seeds, as is the custom, by throwing a sample into water and collecting those as best which from their greater weight fall to the bottom, is not always a sure test.

The germination of seed depends largely in its result upon the care taken in sowing, the depth of covering, the temperature of the earth and air, and the season of the year. Seeds which have a thick, tough skin, unless soaked in hot water four and twenty hours, germinate very slowly, in some cases lying in the ground one or two years before sprouting. Seeds sown in the earth too dry and mellow will germinate unequally. So long as moisture is withheld they will not grow, and when rain comes on such a soil some seeds will sink deeper into the earth than others. Dry mellow earth should be rolled or pressed before planting, in order to obviate this difficulty.

Some seeds require a much higher bottom heat than others. The cause of disappointment in flower seeds often arises in this way. It is a mistake to suppose that all plants can bear high or hot-bed stimulants, drouth or moisture equally. The effect of manure buried in the earth is first to throw off the heat, and secondly to absorb moisture. This is the reason why hot-beds require such frequent and copious waterings late in the earth in which the seeds are imbedded should become too dry. The regulation of moisture is one of the most important requisites for the success of any plants raised under frames.

Seeds sown too thick are very apt to die after they germinate. A plant grown among crowded seedlings seldom does well afterwards. Much depends also on the time of year when they are sown. The pipe of the apple and the pear germinate badly when sown as soon as ripe, but if kept out of the ground until late autumn or spring they sprout perfectly. Charles Apples, a seedsmen of Erfurt Germany, has lately published a memoir on seeds, which contains in the form of a table the length of time necessary to germinate seeds at a temperature of air about 50 degrees. We subjoin a few of those most known and important.

Garden seeds germinate in two days; spinach in three days; cabbage, turnip, lettuce and buckwheat four days; peas, millet, endive, flax, melons and gourd seeds, mustard and rye grass in five days; radishes and onions in six days; (onions sometimes lie in the ground without sprouting fifteen days) wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, beans and peas in seven days; marrow-fat peas in nine days; hemp, tobacco, celery, carrots and tomatoes in from twelve to twenty days; sunflowers in fourteen days; eggs, parsnips, parsley and asparagus in twenty-one days; potatoes in twenty-seven days.—Springfield Republican.

WHALE LEATHER.

Squeezing oil out of stone coal was a thing to be thought of as a miracle that might some day convert the heathen; but to get shoe leather from the skin of a whale is so reasonable a probability, that it is amazing that it should not have been long ago attempted. A Frenchman has obtained a patent for whale leather, and remarkably pliant stuff it is. The skin is so thick that, after removing the inner portion, which is spongy, the remainder is split to make it of the usual shoe thickness. It is remarkably tough, but as soft as buckskin, and it repels water well. The Yankee boot is most miserable; the leather is spoiled by bad tanning and worse working-up. This makes an unfair relation between supply and consumption, which it will need all the whales of ocean to equalize. The discovery comes at a time when land leather is growing alarmingly scarce; and we behold in it a beautiful provision of Providence, only excelled by the discovery of coal at a juncture still more critical in the history of human progress.

MANURE FOR FLOWER BEDS.

We have seen beautiful flower beds much disfigured by coarse stable manure spread upon the surface, and the perfume of the flowers did not always conceal a less agreeable odor. The dark earth found in woods, consisting mostly of decayed leaves and other vegetable matter, is excellent plant food. It is quite extensively used in green and hot houses. It is very cleanly, and gives that pleasant mellowness to the soil so agreeable to the gardener, and so favorable to the plants. For more stimulating manure, dry bone sawings, mixed with an equal part of earth, answers an excellent purpose. A solution of guano in water, though rather pungent to the olfactory when first mixed, is not permanently unpleasant when sprinkled upon the ground. A mixture of leaf mold, earth, and bone sawings is on the whole preferable.

THE OLD FARM-HOUSE.

In a little grove of shade trees,
Stands a farm-house, brown and old,
With a wealth of vines around it,
Gemm'd with flowers of red and gold;
By the path that makes a circle
Of white sand around the lawn,
Grow sweet Timothy and clover,
Rays as a June-day dawn.

Around its door pale morning-glories,
Jump-up-johnnies, dabbles, plinks,
Clusters—concentrated beauties,
Married by a thousand links;
Links of love, the works of nature's
Mystery of handicraft;
Links of glory, through which fairy
Argues of perfume waft.

And the gate that swings before it,
And the fence as white as snow,
Stand on variegated cushions,
Which the sun-fire sets aglow,
Crowning them with many colors—
Yellow, purple, green and blue—
As if rainbows there had fallen,
Melted into rarest dew.

On its roof the greenest mosses,
Catch the shadows from the trees;
On its sides red honey-suckles
Make their courtship to the breeze;
And the ever-nervous willows,
Standing near the garden's bounds,
Throw a web of shadowy fantasy
On the clover-mantled ground.

O'er the well an arch of grape-vines,
Formed with heaven directed care,
Chains the shadows to the water,
Lending cool the summer air;
And a tiny church, its steeples
Piercing through a tower of leaves,
Is a sure and sacred refuge
Where the wren her carol weaves.

HOW MARKET CATTLE ARE TREATED.

His consignment was to remain till Smithfield market opened, at eleven o'clock on the Sunday night, at the Islington fair. Thither Mr. Bovington repaired, on landing at the Easton station in a very fast cab. On his way, he calculated what the cost would be of all the fodder, all the water, and all the attendance during his sheep's journey. The first question he put, therefore, to the driver, on arriving at the lair, was: "What's to be paid?"

"What for?"

"Why," replied the amateur grazer, "for the feed of my sheep?"

"Feed!" repeated the man with startling wonder, "who ever heard of feedin' market sheep? Why, they'll be killed to-morrow or Tuesday, won't they?"

"I sold 'em."

"Why, they'll never want no more wittles, will they?"

"But they have had nothing since Saturday."

"What on it! Sheep as comes to Smithfield never has no feed, has they?"

"Nor water either?" said Mr. Bovington.

"I should think not!" replied the driver.

As he spoke he drove the point of his head into the backs of each of a shorn flock that happened to be passing; he had no business with them, but it was a way he had.

With sorrowful eyes Mr. Bovington sought out his own sheep. Poor things! They lay closely packed, with tongues out, panting for action; for they were too weak to bleat. He would have given money to relieve them; but relief no money could buy.

Mr. Bovington was glad to find his bullocks in better plight. To them fodder and drink had been sparingly supplied, but they were wedged in so tightly that they had hardly room to breathe. Their good looks—which had cost him so much oil cake and anxiety—would be quite gone before they got to Smithfield.

"It ain't o' no use fretting," said the master drover; "your ain't no worse off nor 'others. What you've got to do is, to get to bed, and meet me in the market at four," naming a certain corner.

"Well," said Mr. Bovington, seeing there was no help for it, "let it be so; but I trust you will take care to get my lots driven down by humane drivers."

Mr. Whetter, the master drover, assented in a manner that showed he had not the remotest idea what a humane driver was; nor where the article was to be found.

Mr. Bovington could get no ease at his inn that night, and went his way toward the market long before the time appointed. Before he came within sight of Smithfield a din, as a noisy Pandemonium, filled his ears. The shouting of some drovers, the shrill whistle of others, the barking of dogs, the bellowing of sheep, and the lowing of cattle, were the natural expression of a crowded market; but, added to these were other sounds, which made Mr. Bovington shudder; sometimes between the patter of a tremendous hailstorm, and the noise of ten thousand games of single stick, played all at once, in bloody earnest.

To get the bullocks into their allotted stands, an incessant punishing and torturing of the miserable animals—a sticking of prongs in the tender part of the feet, and a twist of their tails to make the whole spine team with pain—was going on; and this seemed as much a part of the market as the stones in its pavement. Across their horns, across their backs, across their haunches, and fast, let him go where he would.

Obdurate heads of oxen, bent down in mute agony; bellowing heads of oxen lifted up, mortifying out smoke and slaver; ferocious men, cursing and swearing, and belaboring oxen; made the place a panorama of cruelty and suffering. By every avenue of access to the market, more oxen were pouring in; bellowing in the confusion, and under the falling blows, as if all the church-organs in the world were wretched instruments—all there—and all being turned together. Mixed up with these oxen, were great flocks of sheep, whose respective drovers were in agonies of mind to prevent their being intermingled in the dire confusion; and who raved, shouted, screamed, whooped, swore, whistled, danced like savages; and, brandishing their cudgels, laid about them most remorselessly. All this was being done, in a deep red glare of burning torches, which were themselves a strong addition to the horrors of the scene, for the men who were arranging the sheep and lambs in their miserable confined pens, and forcing them to their destination through alleys of the most preposterously small dimensions, constantly dropped gouty or blinding pich upon the miserable creatures' backs; and to small the singing and burning, and to see the poor things shrinking from this roasting, inspired a sickness,

a disgust, a pity and an indignation, almost insupportable.

To reflect that the gates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was in the midst of this detritus, and that such a monument of years of sympathy for human pain should stand there, jangling this disgraceful record of years of disregard of brute endurance—to look up at the faint lights in the windows of the houses where the people were asleep, and to think that some of them had been to public prayers that Sunday, and had typified the Divine love and gentleness, by the painting, footstools, cushions, burnt and needlessly tormented there, that night, by thousands—suggested truths so inconsistent and so shocking, that the Market of the Capital of the World seemed a ghastly and blasphemous Nightmare.

"Does this happen every Monday morning?" asked the horror-stricken denizen of Long Horns of a respectable looking man.

"This," repeated the stranger. "Bless you! this is nothing to what it is sometimes

AUGUST 1
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1880.

"WILL BONE-MEAL STRENGTHEN THE BONES?"

This was a question put to us by a farmer the other day. While standing by his barnyard, one of his cows, which was returning from pasture at night, finding a bone in her path, picked it up and began to chew and masticate it over in her mouth as if anxious to crush and swallow it.

"Your cow needs some bone-meal," said we to her owner. "Will bone-meal strengthen the bones?" said he. "Try it, and your cow will answer the question in due time."

This question brought to remembrance some experiments instituted by M. M. Edwards, to ascertain whether bone-meal was in fact of any service in the animal economy. The experiments he tried were rather crude, and nothing but the service which the results have done for science and truth can justify them.

He took six rabbits and ten dogs, broke some of their limbs, all in the same way. He then fed half of them on food mixed with bones, and half on food that had no bones mixed with it. He found that those fed with bone-meal recovered more rapidly than those that were fed without bone-meal; their bones knit together in less time and were stronger than those which had no surplus bone matter. This experiment proves that bone-meal will strengthen bone.

Mr. Edwards thinks that in cases of fractured bone in the human subject, a diet in which bone material abounds, would be much better than the common kind of food.

It ought to be remembered that cows in milk require an additional proportion of bone matter, or phosphate of lime, than most other animals. They have not only to assimilate phosphate of lime from their food for their own bones, but they must secrete milk, which, in order to be good and nourishing for young or old, must contain a considerable portion of phosphate of lime. Hence a large share of bone matter is required, and hence the reason that you see cows more often picking up and chewing bones than any other stock, such as oxen and hogs.

The milk of all mammiferous animals is given for the purpose of nourishing young animals. The bones of young animals at first contain less lime and more gelatine, and hence milk is prepared by nature to contain the combination of elements necessary to supply what the system needs. It is also combined so wisely that but very little preparation, such as chewing, grinding, roasting or baking, is necessary to render it digestible. Once get it into the stomach and instantly the digestive organs convert it into the parts of the body where it is required, and where it will perform the important duties assigned it by Heaven.

Give your cows, therefore, bone-meal—not only to strengthen their bones, but also to strengthen their milk.

ARE RAINS DIMINISHING?

The very dry season that is now passing over us leads to the inquiry whether our seasons are not, as a whole much drier than formerly. We suppose it is not possible to get a true record of the amount of rain which fell upon the earth annually for a series of, say ten years, half a century ago. If we could we are inclined to think that the fact would become apparent. It is the opinion of some, the English meteorologists that rain is actually diminishing, and they bring forward facts like the following to sustain this theory:

In the quarterly return of the Registrar General, ending with June, it is stated that "the deficiency in the fall of rain from the beginning of the year, is 13 inches. The deficiency in the year 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, amounted to the average fall of one year, viz. 25 inches. From a careful examination of the fall of rain (year by year), from the year 1815, it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is but little probability that the large deficiency will be made up by excess in future years." Should this statement, made by Mr. Glaisher, and adopted by the Registrar General, in a document issued by authority, be confirmed, it will constitute one of the most important discoveries ever made by meteorologists. In all countries, traces of dried-up streams are met with; but within the historical period, there are few or none. The Nile, for example, is now a mere stream, and the river is now a mere stream, and the river is now a mere stream.

The New England Mower. A new competitor in the mowing field has made its appearance in this vicinity, called the "New England Mower." An exhibition of its capacity for work was made last week in the field of V. D. Pinkham, Esq., in this city, on Western Avenue, which was attended by quite a numerous company of citizens. The machine was a new one, and had not become so smooth in its joints and journals as it would, had it been used some little time. It, however, worked exceedingly well, and gave very good satisfaction. It was a single horse machine, but the agent supplies double-horse machines to those who wish larger ones. We are glad to find that the demand for this kind of machinery is increasing. See advertising column for further particulars.

Eclipse. The great eclipse of the sun occurs to-morrow (Wednesday), commencing soon after 7 o'clock in the morning, and continuing about two hours, and obscuring from any point of observation in this State more than one half the sun's surface.

A SOUTHWEST WANTED. A subscriber wishes to learn where he can obtain a good full-blown Southdown buck, two or three years old—also the price. If any one can inform him through the Farmer, or by addressing T. B. Gilman, Skowhegan, they will receive his thanks.

DISTRUST.

Among the many ills which beset at the opening of Pandora's box, and which have since found their way into the earth, is *Distrust*. It thrusts its dark and shadowy form into almost every spot of the habitable globe, and whispers its suspicions into the ear of every one who will listen. It scatters from its wings doubt and hesitations in the council chambers of nations, and lays there the seeds of dissension and strife; it enters even into temples and churches, and with its crooked and deformed back marks the fair columns and the beautifully carved work thereof; it oppresses the family and the social circle by the shadow of its wings, and broods heavily over the most sacred and intimate relations, and is only driven away when the dove, bearing its olive branch of confidence, is welcome to its true position; it perches in the counting-house and places of business, and croaks forth its hoarse notes, carrying anguish and despair to the hearts of many honest though struggling youth; it builds its nest in every corner of the earth, and hatches its brood of rumors and suspicions, which soon attain the stature and ugliness of full grown slanders.

This bird of ill omen is not, however, to be confounded with Caution and Prudence, nor is it to be supposed that pure and earnest confidence is utterly supplanted by her. Prudence, and discrimination are virtues of no ordinary necessity, and consist with the most noble degree of confidence. Indeed the great business transactions of life are founded upon this combination. Security is found alone in the former, while without the latter the wheels of the busy world must stop. There is, and ought to be, great reliance in the good faith of our fellow men, for most men are worthy of it, notwithstanding the many examples of misplaced confidence. The species of Distrust to which we allude is that which leads some men to doubt and question the integrity of every action or motive which they do not, or think they do not, comprehend, whose eyes are always remarkably sharp to find "some cat under the meal," and whose tongues are ever ready to suggest some probably hidden purpose, and dishonorable intent. Better to be deceived at times, if so it must be, than to cherish this morbid fallacy in mankind, and especially in neighbors and friends, who perchance have been before tried and not found wanting. Better to trust the young man, who asks your confidence, and be occasionally betrayed, than never to put faith in him who cannot by a long life compel you to it.

"Goodness thinks no ill will no ill seems," and Prudence does not expect good. It examines, hoping and expecting good. Distrust will search, examine, and look only for the evil. It hunts in the dark, or by the dim gleams of its own surmises, rather than by the light of faith and trust in humanity. It would set a watch-dog at the door of every man's heart, to guard against the depredations of the inmates. It is the mother and nurse of differences and estrangements, and feeds its offspring with bitter and poisonous weeds. As its presence begets no good, let it be banished by all who would ennoble humanity, and enjoy the gratification of a hopeful, trustful confidence in the general supremacy of the higher and better nature of his fellow men.

BROWN'S SHOVEL FACTORY. The Bangor Union pays a just compliment to the manufacturing establishment of Mr. A. D. Brown in this city, and among other remarks, states:

"Mr. B. has in his constant employment, at good wages, from thirty to forty men, and turns out from forty to fifty dozens of shovels and spades per day—averaging, say, forty-five dozens per day, and 14,085 shovels, or 109,020 shovels and spades per year. They are made of the very best materials and finish; and, for utility and every essential quality, are fully equal to those made by the Messrs. Ames, at their old mammoth establishment, in Northampton, Massachusetts. The average value, at the factory, is seven dollars per dozen, and their aggregate value is, therefore, \$93,595, per annum."

Mr. Brown, with his accustomed energy and perseverance, has carried forward his enterprise, until his manufactures have become well known and appreciated, and are established upon a firm basis as of superior quality. He will probably enlarge the capabilities of his establishment as he often finds himself unable to fill all the orders he receives.

REV. E. W. WEBB. We regret to learn that Mr. Webb, of this city, has accepted a call to the charge of the Shawmut Church, Boston. Mr. W. has labored among our people for the ten years past and has won the regard and esteem of all our citizens. To his own Society he has become especially endeared, and its members will part with him with great reluctance. We are informed that his departure will not take place until the first of January next. His field of labor will be enlarged, and we trust he will find a people as united and cordial as those he will leave behind, and that the loss sustained by his society and the community here, may prove his gain, as well as that of those to whom he is to minister.

FARMER AND GARDENER. This work, which was commenced a year ago by A. M. Spangler, Esq., of Philadelphia, formerly publisher of the *Farm Journal*, commences its second volume in an octavo form. It is a monthly of thirty-two pages, published at \$1 per annum. Friend Spangler is editor of the *Agricultural* department, and Wm. Saunders of the *Horticultural*. The knowledge and experience of both in their respective departments, are sure guarantees of its being a valuable journal for the farmer and gardener; and we have no doubt it will become, as the editors say they intend it shall, a work adapted to every section of the country—one which will find a welcome in Maine or Georgia, Pennsylvania or California.

STATE HORSE SHOW. Arrangements are on foot for a horse show in this State. A company was chartered by the last Legislature and liberal premiums will be offered. A Committee consisting of Messrs. T. S. Lang of Vassalboro', Geo. W. Ricker of Augusta, and John K. Russell of Skowhegan, are to make the necessary arrangements, and we have no doubt they will do so successfully. They have advertised for proposals from different localities for holding the show.

A LARGE BUSINESS IN A SMALL WAY. Our friend S. N. Taber of Vassalboro', writes us as follows: "While farmers are trying to outdo each other in their large productions from large cows, I wish to give them the yield of sweets from a stock of the busy little bee. Mr. C. J. Davies of Vassalboro', an observing and successful apiculturist, recently hired a swarm of bees weighing 7 lb. After getting well established in business, they stored 4 lb. of honey in one day. If any one can give a larger profit from a small investment in a small stock, please inform through the Farmer."

HO FOR BOATWRIGHT! Those who desire a safe water resort for health and enjoyment, have now the opportunity to gratify their desire. The next little steamer, Augusta, under the charge of Capt. W. W. Getchell, will run during the summer from this city to Boothbay, on Mondays and Thursdays, and return on Tuesdays and Fridays, touching at the different landings on the river for passengers.

MR. FREDERIC ABORN—a veteran shoemaker of this city, and a workman who needs not to be ashamed of his work—has been appointed superintendent of the shoe-making department of the State Reform School at Cape Elizabeth.

THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING MANIA.

Perhaps no people are so prone to overdo as the Yankees. No matter what the branch of business, whether paying or not, the active energies of our people will not stop, until a brisk competition has tested fairly its capabilities. In trade, mechanics, navigation, or any other business, competition is regarded as the life and vigor of its execution. Yankee enterprise is ever active, and in general the community reaps the advantage, though often individuals suffer from its excessive action. In newspaper publications it may be different; both the community and individuals may suffer together from an excess of enterprise.

It is far better for the community and for the publishers that one paper should be well sustained and supported, than that two should linger along in a scanty and wretched subsistence. There is a great lever, and wield an immeasurable influence, and for this reason men exert the power to use it. Hence newspapers multiply even where no lack exists. During the past few weeks we have chronicled the appearance of several new ones in our own State. Were they all demanded and can they all be sustained? are questions of interest to the public as well as to the publishers.

The intelligence, education, and position of a people are, to a considerable extent, measured and acted upon by the public press, but not so much is this influence exerted through the quantity as the quality of that which emanates from the press. As in the physical system healthy, nutritious food is required rather than a superabundance of that which ministers simply to the taste or appetite, so the intellectual growth is contributed to, rather by the excellence, than the quantity of the aliment with which it is supplied.

In times of political excitement, it is natural that the means of communicating with the people should be multiplied, in the zeal of parties to disseminate their own views, yet we doubt whether this is best accomplished by increasing the number of papers, and thereby dividing the support between many, and consequently, as everything depends upon pay, diminishing the ability and lowering the standard of each. Adding to the circulation and support of the few, increases the ability and elevates the character of those, while at the same time supplying more fully the public demand.

We believe in the doctrine of sustaining home manufactures, and were the papers in our State as liberally patronized by our citizens as some from abroad, they could well afford to bring to their service the best talent in the State and to do for the public vastly more than they are now, for the most part, able to accomplish. We rejoice in the multiplication of newspapers where really needed and when they can receive such support as to give to them the tone, ability and position which the public press ought to occupy. We deprecate it under circumstances tending simply to gratify the *coactos scriendi*, and to lessen the power for good of those already established, while the new ones are themselves unable, from a limited support, to do aught more than live along a weakly and comparatively impotent existence.

There are at times goss in the newspaper sphere which may well be filled, but in all business in the long run, it is better to afford the means of improvement and enlargement, than by excessive competition to so overdo as to destroy the business itself. It is, however, to be remarked, that our people are not sufficiently awake to the fact that the character of a paper must to a certain degree depend upon its support, and thousands who do not, might and ought to contribute to the greater elevation of the press of the State, both for their own and the public benefit.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. We see by the catalogue of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, that the female collegiate department will commence 13th of August next. The design of this department is to furnish a thorough collegiate course of study for young ladies. We look upon it as one of the greatest improvements of the age, that colleges are now established for ladies—schools of the highest grades, where women can resort, and by a regular and systematic course of studies, acquire a good education. We are one of those who are willing they should have good education as men. God has given them a full share of brains; and further, he has made them the first teachers of children. Let their brains be fitted for this important station—and here's a chance to do it. The course of studies is well selected, and the tuition and board very reasonable; a large and commodious building has been erected for their accommodation, and everything is ready. See advertisement in another column.

EXCURSION TICKETS. The Grand Trunk Railroad purposes to furnish excursion tickets, good until Nov. 1, at a little more than half fare, by which the holders can go from Portland to nearly all points in Canada West and many other sections of the country. Niagara, Lake George, Trenton Falls, Saratoga, Quebec, White Mountains, Saguenay, and hundreds of other places are included in the programme. Where traveling is so cheap, and so much to be seen by the tourist by a ride over the line of the Grand Trunk Road, we should think the great tide of pleasure travel must set in this direction.

OUR ARISTOCRAT brethren are a sentimental people. At a celebration of the Fourth of July in Houlton the following sentiments were given: "The Women of Aristocrat—To know them was to love them, to love them was to marry them, to marry them was to 'multiply and replenish the earth.'"

The veterans heroes of the Aristocrat War—Some of whom are now present—whose backs show honorable scars received in the service of the Republic, and who never deserted her while there was a shot in the locker, or a drop of whiskey in their canteens.

A DAY'S WORK. One of our agents, writing us from Bangor, June 24th, communicates the following: "Four men here, in the employ of Mr. Andrew Waters, yesterday butted the staff and sawed with one butting and one lath saw, at one bench, between 4 o'clock in the morning and 6 at night (14 hours) 60,000 laths, besides going to their boarding house and eating their three meals. I saw 30,000 of the laths on a car ready to be taken to Calais by the next train. The other 30,000 had gone."

NARROW ESCAPE. On Sunday last as a funeral procession at Hallowell was about to start for the cemetery, one of the horses became restive and dashed upon a carriage, breaking one of its wheels and throwing the occupants upon the ground. The horse then ran through the streets violently, but the persons in the carriage, a gentleman and two ladies, were uninjured. A gentleman was somewhat bruised in attempting to arrest the progress of the animal, but no serious accident occurred, though the incident was one calculated to excite much sympathy and alarm under the circumstances.

COMMENCEMENT. The exercises of Commencement take place at Bowdoin College August 8th, and at Waterville College August 8th. The Oration and Poem before the Literary Society of the latter, are to be delivered by Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) and Rev. W. C. Richards of Providence, R. I. and the Oration before the Society of the former will be given by Rev. C. O. Everett, of Bangor.

AUGUSTA BANK vs. CITY OF AUGUSTA.

This case, argued at the recent Law Term of the S. J. Court, involves questions of great interest to the community, and we propose to give simply the points made by the counsel upon both sides. The action is brought to recover the amount of certain interest coupons out from scrip of the city of Augusta, (issued in aid of the K. & P. Railroad,) which the Bank now holds.

On the part of the Dfs. it was contended by the counsel (Messrs. Baker & Paine) that the action could not be maintained for the following reasons:

First—Because the act authorizing the loan never became a law binding upon the city, inasmuch as by its legislative power was delegated to the Directors of the railroad and to the city, (the act was to be accepted by these parties,) and because the purposes of the act were inconsistent with the purposes for which the city was incorporated and the acceptance by a majority could not bind the minority; and because of certain informality in the proceedings, such as,—that the Mayor calling the meeting was signed by the Mayor only; was issued before the acceptance of the act by the railroad company; that the notice and officer's return were insufficient; that the meeting was held in mass and not in wards, and that the mode of voting was irregular,—the acceptance and amount of loan having been combined in one proposition.

Second—That the scrip was not legally issued, for the reasons that it did not bear date at its delivery; that the bond of the railroad company did not run to the city, but to the Treasurer thereof; that the condition of the mortgage was not in strict conformity to the act,—the deed reporting to convey to the city and town $\frac{1}{10}$ of the road, &c., being $\frac{1}{10}$ more than they were entitled to, and is void for excess of authority,—that the Commissioners were not duly elected and qualified.

Third—That these coupons are not negotiable, as they are not made payable to order nor to bearer—as they are mere incidents to the scrip, and if independent contracts, no payee being named, they are payable only to him from whom the consideration moved; that custom cannot be invoked to change the character of the contract; that the statute of 1856 could not avail to making the contract a new one by giving it negotiability, and that if it could, its repeal in 1857 took away the rights it had previously conferred; that the statute never applied to this class of coupons, and that if it did, these in suit were never "transferred and assigned for an unfulfilled debt," but were in fact paid upon the strength of Mr. Williams' request, he being the President of the railroad company, upon which company the duty was imposed to pay them.

The statute applied to "bonds" and not to mere "scrip." By vote of the Directors, Oct. 25, 1855, the Treasurer was directed to set apart \$5000 of current receipts "to repay the Directors what money they might furnish, &c."—showing that the Directors were to look to the railroad company for the money furnished, and not to the city. The counsel denied that Dfs. were estopped to call in question the irregularities in the various proceedings of the city and its officers, or to deny the legality of the issue of the scrip, and contended that Plffs. were in no position to claim such estoppel, as they were not induced to part with their money by any act of Dfs.—as the security given them by Mr. Williams was the indenture—and because they took the coupons when overdue and dishonored.

Upon the part of the Plffs. it was argued by Messrs. J. H. Williams & Barnes, that the action was maintainable—that the act was constitutional and the proceedings under it were regular, consequently the issue of the scrip was valid. The various irregularities set up by Dfs. were treated of, and it was contended that none of them invalidated the issue of scrip; that there had been a waiver of them by the action of the city, if any there were, and that Dfs. were estopped from setting up such objections. The act did not require ward meetings, while the city charter provided for mass meetings for just such questions. The bond to the city is dated Nov. 1, 1850, (the date of the scrip,) and recites that the scrip was then delivered, and this cannot now be contradicted. The authority of the President of the railroad company was broad enough to cover a mortgage of the whole road—and as to the excess, it is too small for the law to notice. The Commissioners were duly elected and gave bonds, and the mortgage taken by the city and the city records show these facts. Both acted, and acting color offic is sufficient.

The coupons are evidences of indebtedness, and have not been paid. They were "taken up" by the Bank Mr. Williams, in his individual capacity, holding himself "responsible for their payment," and promising "to take them from you (the Bank) and pay the amount." The writings looked to the continued validity of the coupons. These were payable in Boston, and the Bank "took them up," with its own money, as it takes up the bills of other Banks.

As to the vote of Oct. 25, 1855, the Plffs. were no parties to it—they furnished their own money. The vote was only directory and for three months, whereas the coupons due Nov. 1, amounted to over \$22,000. It could not apply to the coupons of Nov. 1, 1854, in any event. These Plffs. are, however, in no way concerned in that vote, nor does it appear that they even knew of it. There is no evidence that anything was ever paid to anybody under that vote.

The action is maintainable under sections 33 and 34 of chapter 51, R. S., 1857. The word "bonds" is not therein used in its technical sense. The scrip was really issued by the railroad corporation, and became its "bonds," and under the statute the coupons may be enforced "against the corporation engaging to pay them." But it is not so, the right of action was reserved in the repealing clause, and the statute of 1856 is still in force for the maintenance of this suit. By that statute the holder could sue in his own name—and "rights and remedies" then existing are preserved by the repealing clause.

But the coupons in themselves express a promise to pay, and rightfully interpreted, the promise is to pay the bearer. It is a promise to pay "on this coupon," not on presentation of the scrip. If negotiable when attached to the scrip, it is so when severed, for the mere severance cannot change its character. It is clear that the cities intended to discharge their liability by payment "on the coupon" to the person who should present it, and not that they should be required to find in every instance who held the scrip, upon the peril of being subject to pay a second time. The omission of the word "bearer" does not show any intent to make the contract to pay interest inseparable from that to pay the scrip. The coupon itself contains the promise and the time and place when and where payable. The object of the coupons was to give the advantage to the holder of having the interest paid without regard to, or presentation of, the scrip. Usage is proper to aid the interpretation and justify the conclusion that the parties acted in relation to it, and those coupons were in the usual form. Strict rules of ancient law are modified by the progress of society and the extent and variety of modern enterprises, presenting new relations and new forms of obligations.

We have thus given the principal points of the arguments upon both sides. Of course, the view is that of the mere skeleton, the case having been fully and ably presented and occupied by the attention of the Court for more than two days in the argument with numerous authorities upon both sides. The points taken present many questions of importance and interest to the community, as a very large amount of scrip, issued by cities and towns in aid of railroads, is held throughout this and other States.

FOURTH OF JULY IN FAYETTE. The following account of the Fourth of July celebration in Fayette, is furnished us by a friend who participated in the occasion:

At 9 o'clock a procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal of the day, Col. Lewis Chase, assisted by others, consisting of the President and Vice Presidents of the day, Orator, Chaplain, Clergy, Committee of Arrangements, Municipal Officers of the Town, Civil and Military Officers, School Agents and Teachers, Sabbath and Town Schools, Citizens and Strangers. A large Sabbath School from the centre of East Livermore came upon the ground in grand style, headed by the Fayette Brass Band, and joined in the procession, which numbered about four hundred. Under the escort of the Band, the procession marched to the Baptist Church,—which had been beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers by the young ladies and gentlemen,—where Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Smith of Wayne. The Declaration of Independence was read by Rev. Mr. Smith of Fayette. An Oration was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Church of Augusta. Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Drinkwater of Sidney. These services were accompanied by music from the Band and Choir. At 1 o'clock the procession was reformed and marched to a large and commodious tent on the Common, where a sumptuous picnic dinner was served up by the citizens of Fayette and East Livermore Centre. At 2 o'clock they re-assembled in the Church, where Rev. Mr. Abbott of Wayne, offered prayer; after which the following Regular Toasts were read by the President, Rev. Mr. Avery of Fayette:

1. The Fourth of July—A day sacred to Liberty and Patriotism; may it never dawn on less of the liberty and ardent patriotism than this day beholds.

2. The United States of America—May neither the iron heel of oppression nor the sharp blade of sectional strife be permitted to crush or to sunder the bonds that unite our common country.

3. Our Revolutionary Ancestors—Though most of them have passed from the scenes of earth, the memory of their achievements should awaken gratitude and inspire us with an unflinching devotion to the welfare of our common country.

4. American Slavery—May the day soon dawn when this dark spot on our nation's glory shall be effaced, and man shall cease to traffic in his fellow-man.

5. The Bible—The chief corner stone of our political and religious institutions and the only sure guide to our nation's perpetuity and happiness.

6. The Sabbath School—Receiving the approval of Heaven, and the efforts of the good and great, it is destined to wield a mighty and saving influence over our free institutions; the fountain whence flow much of our national intelligence and love of liberty.

7. The Veterans Teachers of our Common Schools—A few still remain among us, the fruit of whose judicious instruction, imparted half a century ago, more or less, are annually gathering from seed the second or third time sown. Long may they be spared to witness the accumulating harvest.

8. The Sons and Daughters of Fayette—From the marts and manufactures of New England; from the fertile prairies of the Northwest; from the far-off isles of the Pacific, their thoughts ever united with pleasure to that "dearest spot of all the earth," "Home, Sweet Home."

9. Temperance—A noble cause, worthy of the support of all lovers of virtue, peace and prosperity; let us unfurl its banner and fling it to every breeze, until its saving power shall be felt in every land.

10. The Fayette Corner Brass Band—Young, yet destined to discourse music as sweet as the forest-songs of the Orpheus.

11. The Ladies of Fayette—Ready for any emergency; equal to any task; prompt in every duty, and adorned no less with the charms of virtue than of beauty,—the interesting scenes of this day, may of them, confirm our high opinion of their excellence.

Most of these toasts were responded to by speakers present; by hearty cheers from the assembly, and music from the Band and Choir. The oration, speaking and music were excellent, and all passed off pleasantly—every one appearing fully satisfied that the day had been well spent.

A BIG WHALE. We noticed a few days since, at the store of H. W. Severance, on the wharf, the jaw and skull of an animal known among whalemen as the "killer." It belongs to the whale species, and is about thirty feet long, or about the size of a blackfish. It lives by attacking and devouring right whales, and hence its name. Capt. Porter, who brought this curiosity here, informs us that he has seen these "killers" surrounding and devouring a whale by biting out large pieces from all sides of him, the poor whale unable to escape, and hence its name "skinned alive." Their jaws are about three feet wide, and when they bite a whale, they take out, at each mouthful, a chunk as large as the side of an ox. They are one of the most dangerous foes the Lobster has, and as savage as a shark.—*Honolulu Advertiser*.

WE COPY the above, both for its intrinsic interest, and because the "H. W. Severance," at whose store the "big jaw" was seen is one of our own boys, (son of the late Luther Severance of this city,) who has recently taken to Honolulu one of our most beautiful young ladies as a wife.

DECISION. The Supreme Court at its session in Portland, last week gave an opinion in the case of State vs. Myers, bearing upon the Railroad law of the State. The conductor of the And. & Ken. Railroad, was indicted for not conforming to the law of 1858, Sec. 5th, and detaining the train twenty minutes to afford passengers, who chose, an opportunity to change and be transported in the other train. The Court held that the law was in contravention of the right of the Directors to regulate the running of the trains, this right being expressly given them by their charter—hence the law was ruled to be unconstitutional, so far as it relates to that railroad and similar charters. The Court also held that the Legislature had control over all that relates to the safety, but not that which appertains merely to the convenience of the travelling public.

A FAVORED FAMILY. The Waterville Mail states that Samuel Mosser of West Waterville was married at the age of 20 years, his wife being then in her 16th year. Both are now living. His wife is 80 years; Mrs. Mosser's age is not given. They have raised 14 children—all are now living. Ever occurred in their family—all are now living. Each child is married and has a family. The families now number,—Mr. Mosser and wife, 2; Children, all living, 14; Grand children now living, 15; living, 79; Great grand children now living, 15; Total, 110, living in four States.

NUMBERING STREETS. Mr. Lewis Waterman, under the recommendation of the Mayor and Aldermen, proposes to number the houses upon the principal streets of the city in a systematic and thorough manner. We hope he will be encouraged in his work by the owners of buildings on the streets which he proposes to number.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. Inoculation is said to have been adopted in Belgium as a protection against this disease, with great success. This method of treatment was adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Willems of Hasselt, whose father is a large cattle owner. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* gives the following account of his experiments and the results:

"The cattle in his father's stables having been attacked by the disease, Dr. Willems, believing it contagious in its character, conceived the idea of inoculation as a preventive. He caused a diseased animal to be killed, and from the lungs (the seat of the disease) collected the matter necessary to carry out his purposes. In the prosecution of his experiments Dr. Willems began by inoculating the animal about middle way from the extremity of the tail; but the swelling or inflammation resulting in ten days or a fortnight was found to be so great as to cause death. He then took other cattle, which he inoculated at the extremity of the tail, making two incisions. In a few cases only no inflammation resulted; but of 108 animals subjected to this process of inoculation, not one was attacked by the disease, while out of twenty not so inoculated seventeen were attacked and died. After these successful experiments, all calves and young animals were subjected to the same process."

In consequence of the report of Dr. Willems to the government, a commission was instituted, at the head of which was the disease Dr. Ferriault, which, after numerous experiments and protracted and careful investigation, reported in favor of the process of inoculation as a preventive of the plague. The question, however, as to the duration, or when inoculation should be resorted to, they leave to be determined by future observation. Under the supervision of the commission, 5301 head of cattle were inoculated. In 4325 cases the virus took effect, causing the inflammation, while in 976 cases no inflammation occurred. Of the whole number of cases 86 died from the effects of inoculation, while in 478 cases the tail was injured. Out of the 5300 head experimented, 95 only were attacked by the disease, and of these all recovered. These facts would seem to indicate the complete success of inoculation as a preventive."

THE PRINCE OF WALES. The London Times, in giving the particulars of the intended visit of His Royal Highness and his escort, states that after the opening of Victoria Bridge and his visit to the principal towns in both the Canadian provinces, he will drop all Royal State and assuming the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has travelled in Europe, will visit the most important and interesting localities of the United States.

It is stated that the President in a letter to the Queen has expressed his desire to receive the Prince at Washington, and that the invitation will be accepted. The Prince will also visit New York in compliance with the invitation extended by that city. Boston has also invited a visit. Her Majesty's ship Hero, was to sail on the 10th inst. with the Prince on board, who will first land at St. John's Newfoundland, and then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23d of August, and the opening of the Victoria bridge will take place a few days later.

His Royal Highness will represent Her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. He will probably remain upon this continent until about the first of October.

JEROME BONAPARTE. The death of this Prince, the youngest and last brother of the Great Napoleon, took place at his country seat a few miles from Paris. He was ex-King of Westphalia, and in personal appearance is said to have strikingly resembled his illustrious brother. He was seventy-six years of age, and witnessed the astonishing career of the First Napoleon—his success and downfall, and departed, after the lapse of nearly half a century, leaving upon the throne his nephew, Louis Napoleon, whose exploits have been scarcely less astounding than those of his remarkable predecessor. Jerome's first wife was a Miss Patterson of Baltimore, in which city a son of his, by his marriage, still resides. He subsequently ignored the marriage under the influence of his brother, and wedded the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. He retained an interest in his American descendants, though the family repeatedly essayed to have them drop the name and assume the maternal one, which they declined to do.

THE HALIFAX SUN says: "A public meeting in reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales was held at St. John, at which the Mayor presided. His Worship read a letter from the Provincial Secretary, stating that £1000 would be allowed St. John from Provincial funds. This letter was moved by a dispatch stating that £750 would be given if there was no evening entertainment; but if the latter was given, £250 additional would be voted."

MEASURES were taken at this meeting to invite His Royal Highness to formally open the Railway from St. John to Shediac which will be completed about the time of his visit.

SINCE the reduction in the charge for visiting the Great Eastern, the receipts have been greatly increased, the number of visitors daily having been fourfold that under the exorbitant fee exacted at the onset. We have heard that the Grand Trunk Company will institute a suit for damages for the failure to come to Portland. Another rumor is, that arrangements are going forward to have the ship visit Portland before her return.

STUDENTS ARRESTED. A party of seven students were arrested at London, N. H., at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th for forcing an entrance into the Baptist Church for the purpose of ringing the bell. They were kept in "durance vile" during the day, when they were ordered by a magistrate to give bail in the sum of \$1,400 each, and being unable to obtain this they were kept in close confinement until Friday, when they were released on bail of \$100 each.

FLORA AND PATCHY. The two mile trot between Patchen and Flora Temple, at Philadelphia on the 10th inst. was won by Flora. The first heat was won by Patchen in 4.51—the second by Flora in 5.30. Patchen broke several times, upon which certain rowdies rushed upon the track and insulted the driver, whereupon Patchen was withdrawn amid great excitement,—3000 persons were present.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, comes to us full of good things. A capital set of engravings—"Children Blowing Bubbles"—embellishes the number, illustrating the vain pursuits in life of number, illustrating the children of a larger growth. In matter and manner, it is in every respect equal to any former number of the Book. Philadelphia: published by L. A. Godey, at \$3 per annum.

EASTERN HERALD. The first number of a new Democratic (Douglas) paper, published at Saco by Watson Brothers, and edited by Wm. Plummer, has been received. It is of good size, neatly printed, and will occupy a high position among the political papers of the State.

THE CONVENTION of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maine, held its annual session at St. Luke's Church, Portland last week. The Lord Bishop of Montreal, was present and preached.

THE MAINE

FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool 30th, arrived at Halifax, July 10.

Garibaldi continued preparations for new movements. Agitation at Naples increased. A most inflammatory proclamation has been issued by the Central Legislative Committee, calling on the people to rise.

The French Ambassador was seriously maltreated in the streets—supposed by members of the anti-reform party. He was beaten senseless. The Commissioner of the twelve districts of Naples were simultaneously attacked and pillaged on the 28th. Archives burnt and agents murdered.

Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege, and street assemblies prohibited. The government yielded to the energetic demands of the American and Sardinian Ministers, and ordered the release of the two captured vessels, their crews and passengers. The American war ship *Albatross* was sent to Naples specially to assist the American Minister in his representations.

Queenstown, 1st July. Afternoon. It is confirmed that the King of Naples has granted the new Liberal Constitution on the terms already published. The tri-colored flag had been formally inaugurated on public buildings, places and war vessels, and sailed by foreign ships. The new Cabinet is completed. Commander Spinnelli is President of Council; Commander Martino, Foreign Affairs; Signor Massa, Finance; Marshal

England and Austria have assented to the proposed conference on Franco-Sardinian question. The latter protests against the admission of Sardinia. The French Minister, in conformity with legal advice, Count Montemilani, Don Fernando has cancelled the renunciation of their pretensions to the Spanish throne, signed by them when prisoners at Lerida.

It is reported that the Papal government is about to grant reform. Frequent riots occur between the troops and citizens at Perugia. The Federal Council of Deputies voted new laws by 215 against 103.

A convention has been signed between Austria, England, and the Porte for submarine telegraph between Ragusa and Alexandria.

Five Days Later. The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havana via Southampton 4th inst., arrived at New York, on Sunday morning. Numerous failures among leather merchants had occurred in England, the liabilities amounting to over a million, and a half. The American houses in Liverpool in the hide trade were not compromised.

The Neapolitan Minister at Paris had resigned since the Baden Conference. The latter Council of Ministers had several conferences with Count Ribbentrop, having for their object the bringing about of a more perfect understanding between the governments of Austria and Prussia.

The latter Council of Ministers had several conferences with Count Ribbentrop, having for their object the bringing about of a more perfect understanding between the governments of Austria and Prussia. The police stations had been sacked and pillaged, and many persons killed in the skirmish. The King had arrived there, and immediately ordered the formation of a National Guard.

The Federal Council of Deputies will submit the following question for the coming European Conference of the Great Powers: "Is it in the interest of Europe to leave the Simpson River to the United States?"

Officer Maderon desired to be as lenient as possible with his prisoner, and did not, therefore put him in the room to which he was sent. In the meantime he sent for officer Allen of this city, and leaving him in charge of the prisoner, he went to a despatch to New York. While thus absent, Hoffman pitched into Dunn, and a furious struggle took place, which finally resulted in the death of Hoffman. Hoffman continued to resist, fighting like a tiger. When thrown upon the floor, he kicked every person who came within his reach. It was therefore found necessary to iron him.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA. The Halifax Transcript furnishes the following information in regard to the reported discovery of gold in the neighborhood of Pictou:

"From time to time we have heard reports that gold has been discovered in Nova Scotia, but before these reports have been established, many specimens of supposed gold having turned out to be something else."

During the week we have seen and examined specimens brought from the new diggings which were found to be gold of a very good quality. These specimens of gold have been tested by persons competent to judge, who pronounce them to be of a quality equal to California gold, but not so good as the gold of California. The gold is found in small pieces, and is situated between the settlements of Musquodoboit and the shore near the head of the Tanguier river. The vein of gold is discovered about two miles from the shore, and is believed that a large quantity of gold exists there. And taking into consideration the great wealth of this Province in other minerals, such a supposition is not altogether improbable. The rush of people to the diggings during the few past days has been immense. What they can do there without the proper implements is more than we can say.

It is reported that from eight to twelve hundred persons are already upon the ground looking for the "needle."

THE CROPS IN CANADA. The Toronto Globe says that "the harvest of 1860 in Canada West will be fully an average one, in spite of the killing, wheat-ty and drouth, all of which have had their effects. The drouth has done some damage to spring grain, but the recent rains are sufficient to cause a recovery. The grain crop is only middling in the front township, but good in the rear. The fruit crop is magnificent every where."

DROWNED. A young man named Roscoe Nelson, aged 17 years, son of Jacob Nelson of Portland, was drowned in the Branch pond in that town on Sunday last week. He is the third child who has been drowned in the Branch pond of that locality in three consecutive Sabbaths.

Cap. Jonathan Hamer of Eden, was found dead in the hall at his house, Sunday morning last, about sunrise. He worked all day on Saturday, and went to bed in the evening in his usual health. He had evidently just left his sleeping room. He was about 60 years old.

SMOKED. A few days since a prisoner in the jail in this city set fire to his bed, the result of which was that the prisoner was killed, and the jail was destroyed. He had concluded not to be released, and as it didn't work out as he expected, the risk of being made bacon of is too great—Bangor Whig.

FIRE IN THE WOODS. A fire is raging to a considerable extent in the woods near South Levant. Several hundred acres have been burned, and on the 15th the fire was still burning. Mr. Seward Jones considerable wood land, and several houses are thought to be in danger. Extensive preparations have been made to restrain it—Bangor Whig.

Two new sleeping cars have recently been introduced upon the Grand Trunk Railway, at an expense of \$3,500 each. They are built in the most approved plans for sleeping accommodations, and the arrangement for ventilation is most perfect.

PROST. A slight frost occurred in some low places in this vicinity, on the morning of the 15th, doing no damage however. It will be remembered that we had cold weather about the same time last year—Aroostook Herald.

The two-story dwelling house attached to Fort McClary, in Kittery, and belonging to the United States, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning about two o'clock.

A CALL. The First Unitarian Society in Chicago have been unanimously invited by the Rev. Horatio Stebbins of Portland, Me., to become their pastor, with a salary of \$3,500.

FATAL RESULT. John Nickerson of Portland, who was injured a few days ago by a fall from the Penobscot Bridge died at the Maine hospital, in Bangor 11th inst. He was 49 years of age.

CHURCH BURNED IN SACO. Sunday morning the old orthodox church in Saco, built in 1800, at an cost of \$20,000, was burnt. The cause is unknown. No insurance.

The Japanese Embassy left \$20,000 to be divided among the police of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The latter force will get nearly \$14,000.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Com.	Price	Com.	Price
Flour, 100 lbs.	\$1.00	Wheat, 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Barley, 100 lbs.	.80	Oats, 100 lbs.	.60
Rye, 100 lbs.	.90	Peas, 100 lbs.	.70
Beans, 100 lbs.	.80	Apples, 100 lbs.	.50
Butter, 100 lbs.	1.20	Eggs, 100 lbs.	.40
Cheese, 100 lbs.	1.00	Lard, 100 lbs.	.80
Ham, 100 lbs.	1.50	Bacon, 100 lbs.	1.20
Beef, 100 lbs.	1.00	Pork, 100 lbs.	.80
Mutton, 100 lbs.	1.20	Veal, 100 lbs.	.80
Chicken, 100 lbs.	1.00	Duck, 100 lbs.	.80
Geese, 100 lbs.	1.00	Swine, 100 lbs.	.80

For all other commodities, prices are as follows: Sugar, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Coffee, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Tea, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Rice, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Corn, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Potatoes, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Beans, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Peas, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Apples, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Eggs, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Lard, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Butter, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Cheese, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Ham, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Beef, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Mutton, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Veal, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Chicken, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Duck, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Geese, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Swine, 100 lbs. \$1.00.

Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

U. C. R. & T. A. HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY

For all Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is a most valuable Remedy, and is sold by all Druggists and Chemists.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, New York. Under the special supervision of JOHN E. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmacist, Boston, Mass. Who signature covers the cork of the genuine only, and to whom address all orders for the same.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary and College Institute.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence August 1st, 1860. The new Seminary and College Building will be opened for students, under the care of Rev. Amos A. Parker, D.D. A course of College studies for Ladies will be commenced, under the direction of a competent board of instruction.

Ladies desiring to enter the college course will be examined by Rev. Amos A. Parker, D.D., at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the office of the new building. The course of studies in the Seminary will be continued as usual, only with more ample provision for instruction. Students of either sex, not in the college course, will be received into any of the classes for which they are qualified, and will be accommodated with board in the new building. The price of board, including washing, use of room, and furniture, will be \$1.75 per term. Fuel and Lights 25 cents. For free time on term 10 cents per week additional will be charged.

Students will furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels and toilet soap. Also carpets for their room if they choose. More particular information will be published.

KEITH'S HILL, July 3, 1860. S. ALLEN, AGENT. \$5.00

Annual Statement of the Directors of the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859.

A Number of policies issued, \$4,000.00; Amount of Premiums received, \$1,000.00; Total amount of property insured, \$1,000,000.00.

Receipts on Premium Notes, \$1,000.00; Disbursements and Expenses, \$500.00; Balance on hand, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

PAID J. H. LORING, Attorney at Law, for the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$500.00.

NEW ENGLAND MOWER, GORE'S PATENT.

THIS MOWER, introduced to the public in 1858, took the first premium at the New York State Agricultural Fair in Syracuse, and at the Massachusetts Fair, at all the principal fairs since.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. It is a most valuable and efficient machine, and is now being manufactured in large quantities.

